BUR'YANOV, V.

High-frequency kitchen stove. Obshchestv. pit. no.9:63 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
(Great Britain--Stoves, Electric)

ANDREYEV, B.V.; ARTEM'YEV, S.P.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.M; AFANAS'YEV, L.L.; BABKOV, V.F.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A.; BURKOV, M.S.; BURYANOV, V.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.L.; VELIKANOV, D.P.; VOINOV, A.N.; VYRUBOV, D.N.; DORMIDONTOV, A.V.; D'YACHKOV, A.K.; YEFREMOV, V.V.; ZHABIN, V.M.; ZELENKOV, G.I.; KALABUKHOV, F.V.; KALISH, G.G.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.; KRASIKOV, S.M.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M.; MIKULIN, A.A.; ORLIN, A.S.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B.; OSTROVTSOV, A.N.; RUBETS, D.A.; STEPANOV, Yu.A.; STECHKIN, B.S.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.; KHOVAKH, M.S.; CHAROMSKIY, A.D.; SHARAPOV, K.A.

Nikolai Romanovich Briling; obituary. Avt.transp. 39 no.4:57 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Briling, Nikolai Romanovich, 1876-1961)

KRASOVSKIY, S.S.; BUR'YANOV, V.B.

Magnetic field of two vertical strata. Geofiz. sbor. no.7:86-91 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

KRASOVSKIY, S.S.; BUR'YANOV, V.B.

Usability of certain nomograms in magnetometry. Geofiz. sbor. no.7: 97-104 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geofiziki AN UkrSSR.

BURIYANOV, V. F.

BURIYANOV, V. F. -- "Investigation of the Process of Pipe Rolling in a Rolling Mill and in the Stress Thus Caused." Sub 26 May 52, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

BUR'YANOV, B. F.

"Introduction to the metallurgy of cast iron and steel" B. G. Lebedev. Reviewed by B. F. Bur'yanov. Sov. kniga. No 8, 1952.

VAVILOV, M.P.; RYBAL'CHENKO, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; BUR'YANOV, V.F., inzhener, redaktor.

[Lubrication of metallurgical plant equipment] Smazka metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 175 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Lubrication and lubricants) (Metal industries)

BURYANOV, V.E. and KOROLEV, M.L.

"A manual on the designing of foundry workshops." Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly. Vol. 12, No 4, pp 59, 1954.

SO: D-81919, 25 Aug 1954.

BUR'YANOV, V.,

Wide-flange I beams rolled on rail mills (From: Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, 1953, no.2, pp. 113-118). Abstracted by V. Bur'ianov. Stal' 15 no.1:92-94 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Steel, Structural) (Rolling-mill machinery)

SMIRNOV, V.V., dotsent; BUR'YANOV, V.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Mechanical equipment of rolling mills." A.A.Korolev, G.M.Nikolaevskii. Reviewed by V.V.Smirnov, V.F.Bur'ianov. Stal' 15 no.3: 286-287 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana (for Smirnov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bur'yanov).
(Rolling-mill machinery) (Korolev, A.A.) (Nikolaevskii, G.M.)

BUR'YANOV.V. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Precision rolling". A.P.Chekmarev. Reviewed by V.Bur'yanov.
Stal' 15 no.4:383-384 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)

1. Ministerstvo tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolling (Metal work)) (Chekmarev,A.P.)

BUR'YANOV,V., ref.

Planetary mills (From foreign periodicals). Stal' 15 no.8:758-762 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV,V., ref.

Mechanical equipment of blooming mills (From: "Stahl and Eisen." G.Leder, no.8, 1953) Stal' 15 no.9:852-856 S'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Bolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V., referent.

Modern wide-strip reversing mills with furnace reelers.
Stal' 15 no.11:1047-1048 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V., referent.

Modern pipe-welding mills ("Iron and Steel Engineer" no. 8, 1954). Stal' 16 no.1:88-90 '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(United States--Electric welding)

BUR'YANOV, V.F.; ANTSYFEROV, I.K., inzhener.

"The '1000' blooming mill." A. A. Korolev and others. Reviewed by V. F. Bur'ianov. Stal' 16 no.9:863 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bur'yanov).
2. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Antsyferov).
(Rolling mills) (Korolev, A. A.)

BUR'YANOV, V.F

From Foreign Metallurgical Literature. 381

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.4, pp. 378 - 384.

Temperatures and heat currents in the blast furnace hearth. Review of literature on hearth cooling. (4 references including 1 Russian).
By N. Leonidov. p.378.

A new continuous merchant mill.
(From Stahl u. Eisen, No.10, p.81, 1956).
By V. F. Bur'yanov. p.384.

Automatic detection of defects during the production of steel cables.
(From the Iron and Steel Engineer, 1956, No.2, p.187).
By A. B. Chelyustin. p.384.

BUR'YANOV, V.F.

BUR'YANOV, V.F.

New continuous rolling mill for small sections (from "Stahl und Eisen," no. 10, 1956). Stal' 17 no.4:384 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Germany, East--Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVALEV, V.N., inzh.

Continuous light-section rolling mill no. 250 at the Krivoy Rog Plant. Biul. TSNIICHM no.17:22-27 (325) '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent

New 255-type light-section rolling mill. Biul.TSNIICHM no.17:57-58 (325) '57. (MIRA 11:4)

(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Continuous wire rolling mill in Niederrheinishche Hütte. Biul. TSNIICHM no.21:60 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Germany, West—Rolling (Metalwork)) (Germany, West—Wire)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Semicontinuous and combined mills used for rolling strips of medium width. Biul. TSNIICHM no.22:25-33 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Rolling mills)

BEL'SKIY, B.E. [deceased]; BUR'YANOV, V.F.; VASIL'YEV, Ye.P.; VITKINA, E.I.; GALLAY, Ya.S.; LEVIN, G.I.; MATVEYEV, Yu.M.; CHELYUSTKIN, A.B.; ROKOTYAN, Ye.S., red.; ISTOMIN, A.B., red.; GHUZIN, V.I., red.; NEPOMNYASHCHIY, N.I., red. izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Ferrous metallurgy in capitalistic countries] Chernaia metallurgiia kapitalisticheskikh stran. Pt.4. [Rolling mill production] Prokatnoe i trubnoe proizvodstvo. Bel'skii, B.E. and others. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1958. 627 p. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Forging) (Rolling (Metalwork)) (Pipe, Steel)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Modernizing mills for continuous large-strip rolling. Biul. TSNIICHM no.2:56-58 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Universal light-section rolling mills. Biul. TSNIICHM no.2:59-60 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Technology of rolling on blooming and slabbing mills in the United States and Canada. Biul. TSNIICHM no.5:24-31 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(United States—Rolling (Metalwork))
(Canada—Rolling (Metalwork))

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Development of the Gadsden (U.S.A.) plant. Biul. TSNIICHM no.5:60 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(United States--Steel industry)

[redacted]

MUR'YANOV, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, V.N., inzh.

Continuous wire-drawing mill at the Krivoi Rog Metallurgical Plant.
Biul. TSNIICHM no.6:18-23 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Krivoi Rog--Wire drawing)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Wire mills at the Johnstown Plant. Biul. TSNIICHM no.1:53-55 '58.
(United States--Rolling mills) (MIRA 11:5)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent.

Combination mills for rolling narrow strips and wire. Biul. TSNIICHM no.6:59 '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(Rolling mills)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent

Heating furnaces with parabolic crowns. Biul. TSNIICHM no. 10:57-59 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Furnaces, Heating)

SOV/122-58-11-15/18

AUTHORS: Bur'yanov, V.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Cherkasov, B.G., Engineer

TITLE: Continuous Light Profile Rolling Mill 350 (Nepreryvnyy melkosortnyy stan 350)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 79-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rolling mill shown in plan in Fig.1 and described in detail is intended for round bar of 10-30 mm diameter, square bar 10-30 mm across, flat sections of 10-25 mm width and 4-13 mm thickness, equal angles Nos.2-5 and strip between 50 x 1.5 and 200 x 6 mm, all of carbon steel. Slabs of 80 x 80 and 106 x 106 mm and about 9 m length are used. Of the 15 rolling stands, two in the roughing group and three in the finishing group have vertical rolls, the remaining 10 have horizontal rolls. The roughing group contains 7 and the finishing group 8 stands. The table lists the main data of all stands. A horizontal working stand is shown in Fig.2 and a vertical working stand in Fig.3 (cross-section).

Card 1/3

Continuous Light Profile Rolling Mill 350

Single-drum and double-drum fly shears are installed between the finishing rolling stand group and the cooling unit. The single-drum shear mechanism shown in Fig.4, consists of knives at the end of rockers pivoted on the periphery of the rotating drum. The rockers are separated by a spring but are brought together under the action of electro-magnetically actuated cams. Theknives meet and cut the profile. The transporting, cooling, straightening and storage facilities are briefly described. Fig.5 shows the round bar calibrating schemes for diameters between 14 and 30 mm. Several faults revealed in service are enumerated. The single drum shears required strengthening of several components. The roller bed to the cooler had to be abondoned owing to design faults. The dropping of stock caused warping and the mill could thereafter be used only for round bar and similar products. Reliable sealing of the de-scaling water could not be achieved in the working stand with

Continuous Light Profile Rolling Mill 350

vertical rolls. Flames from the heating furnace had to be held back by compressed air. The mean output of the mill in 1957 was 53 tons per hour.
There are 5 illustrations and 1 table.

BUR'YANOV, V.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5471

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Prokatnyye stany. [Sbornik] 1 ([Metal] Rolling Mills. [Collection] 1) Moscow, 1959. 272 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Ed.: Ye. S. Rokotyan, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Tech. Eds.: G. A. Shevchenko and N. G. Goncharov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel in rolling mills, educational institutes, and design offices.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles dealing with the present status of methods used in metal rolling. Attention is given to the design and operation of sheet and planetary mills, electric drives of equipment used in rolling shops, and instruments for

Card 1/3

[Metal] Rolling Mills (Cont.) SOV/5471

measuring metal-rolling process parameters. D. P. Morozov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and I. S. Pobedin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, edited some parts of the book. References accompany each article. There are 131 references, Soviet and non-Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS340.M67)

VK/wrc/jw
9-14-61

Card 3/3

KASATKIN, Nikolay I.'vovich; BUR'YANOV, V.F., red.; GOLYATKINA, A.G., red. izd-va; KLEYNMAN, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Assembling, repairing, and greasing of metallurgical equipment] Montazh remont i smazka metallurgicheskogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 337 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)

BUR'YANOV, V.F., referent

Increasing the output of ingot cars [from "Engineer," no.5454, 1960]. Biul. TsNICHM no.5:58-59 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Great Britain--Conveying machinery)

BUR'YANOV, Viktor Fomin; ROKOTYAN, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; GUREVICH, Azriel' Yefimovich; SON'KIN, M.A., red.; KISELEVA, T.I., ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn. red.

[Calculating the power of main drive motors for rolling mills] Raschet moshchnosti dvigatelei glavnykh privodov prokatnykh stanov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 360 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

MAKOGON, Vladimir Gerasimovich; BUR'YANOV, Viktor Fomich; GOLYATKINA, A.G., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Continuous hot rolling mills for wide strip] Nepreryvnye shirokopolosnye stany goriachei prokatki. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 216 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Rolling mills)

Complex compounds of phosphorus pentachloride and chlorides of aluminum and iron

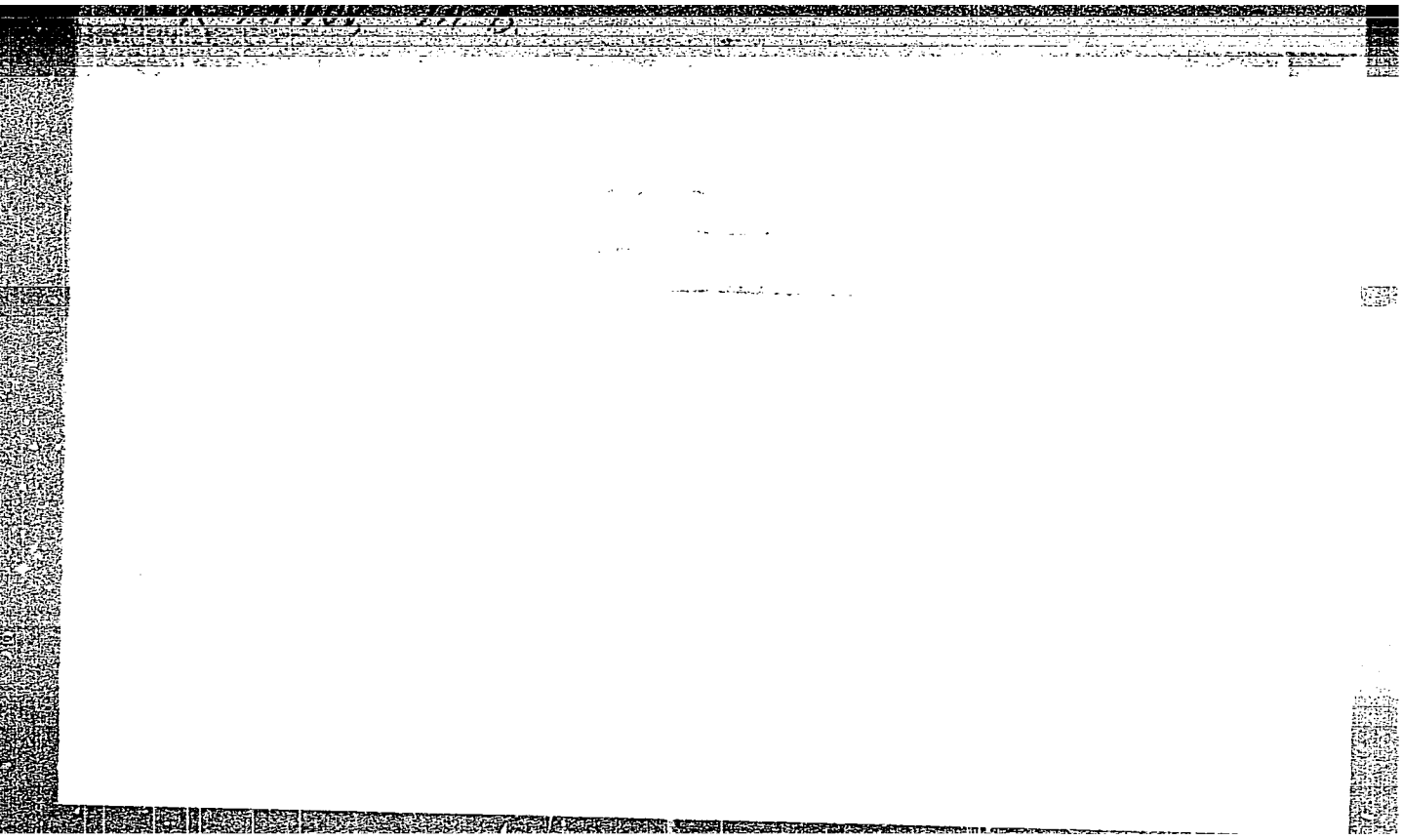
inversely. Hence P is in the cation and Al in the anion; the complex may be PCl_4^+ $AlCl_4^-$. $FeCl_3$ has a ... nonconductive. The complex also appears to be $(PCl_4)^+$ $(FeCl_4)^-$ on the basis of ion-transfer studies. G. M. K...

10-11-54

BUR'YANOV, YA. B.

Dissertation: "Complex Compounds of Phosphorus Pentachloride With Chlorides of Certain Elements." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1954 (Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, Moscow, No. 16, Aug 54.)

SO: SUL 393, 23 Feb 1955



Bur'yanov, Ya. B.

Complex compounds of phosphorus pentachloride with some metal chlorides. II. The systems phosphorus pentachloride aluminum chloride (ferric chloride)-nitrobenzene. Ya. A. Fialkov and Ya. B. Bur'yanov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2391-9(1955); cf. C.A. 48, 9118c. The systems PCl_5-$FeCl_3$-$PhNO_2$ and PCl_5-$AlCl_3$-$PhNO_2$ were investigated conductometrically and cryoscopically. The addn. of PCl_5 to a fixed amt. of $AlCl_3$ or $FeCl_3$ in $PhNO_2$ caused in each system a linear rise in sp. cond. until PCl_5 was equal in mol. concn. to $AlCl_3$ or $FeCl_3$. Further addn. of PCl_5 caused no significant change in sp. cond. Cryoscopic investigations also indicated the formation of $PCl_5.FeCl_3$ and $PCl_5.AlCl_3$. The apparent mol. wts. of these compds. in $PhNO_2$, 180.7 and 207.5, resp., indicated a considerable degree of dissocn. $PCl_5.FeCl_3$ in C_6H_6 showed nearly the theoretical mol. wt.; the dissocn. in $PhNO_2$ is postulated to give the ions $FeCl_4^-$ or $AlCl_4^-$ and PCl_4^+. D. B. M.

FIALKOV, Ya.A.; BUR'YANOV, Ya.B.

Complex compounds of phosphorus pentachloride with chlorides of certain elements. Part 3. Study of the system: PCl_5 -- HCl -- -- organic solvent. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.4:1003-1009 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR.

(Phosphorus chlorides) (Acetonitrile) (Chlorides)

BUR'YANOV, YA. B.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds. C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26470.

Author : Bur'yanov, Ya.B.
Inst :
Title : Complex Compounds of Pentachloride of Phosphorus with Chlorides of Some Elements. IV. System Phosphorus Pentachloride - Tin Chloride.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No. 5, 1363 - 1367.

Abstract : The system PCl_5 - $SnCl_4$ was studied by the method of physical-chemical analysis. The following was measured: the specific electrical conductivity K of PCl_5 + $SnCl_4$ solutions in nitrobenzene and acetonitrile at 25 and 45° as well as the viscosity η at 25°

Card 1/3 Inst. Org. & Inorg. Chem. AN UKSSR.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds. C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26470.

and 45° and the depression of the freezing point Δt of PCl_5 + $SnCl_4$ solutions in nitrobenzene. K of the system PCl_5 - $SnCl_4$ - solvent rises with the concentration of PCl_5 and attains the values of 4.0×10^{-4} mho per cm in nitrobenzene solutions and 6.7×10^{-3} mho per cm in acetonitrile solutions at 25° and the molecular ration PCl_5 : $SnCl_4$ of about 2; further addition of PCl_5 increases K little. There are a sharply expressed maximum at PCl_5 : $SnCl_4$ = 2 and a deflection at PCl_5 : $SnCl_4$ about 1 on the curve of the dependence of K on the composition at a constant total molecular concentration of PCl_5 + $SnCl_4$. A minimum at 50 mol.% of PCl_5 and a maximum at 70 mol. % of PCl_5 were

Card 2/3

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds. C

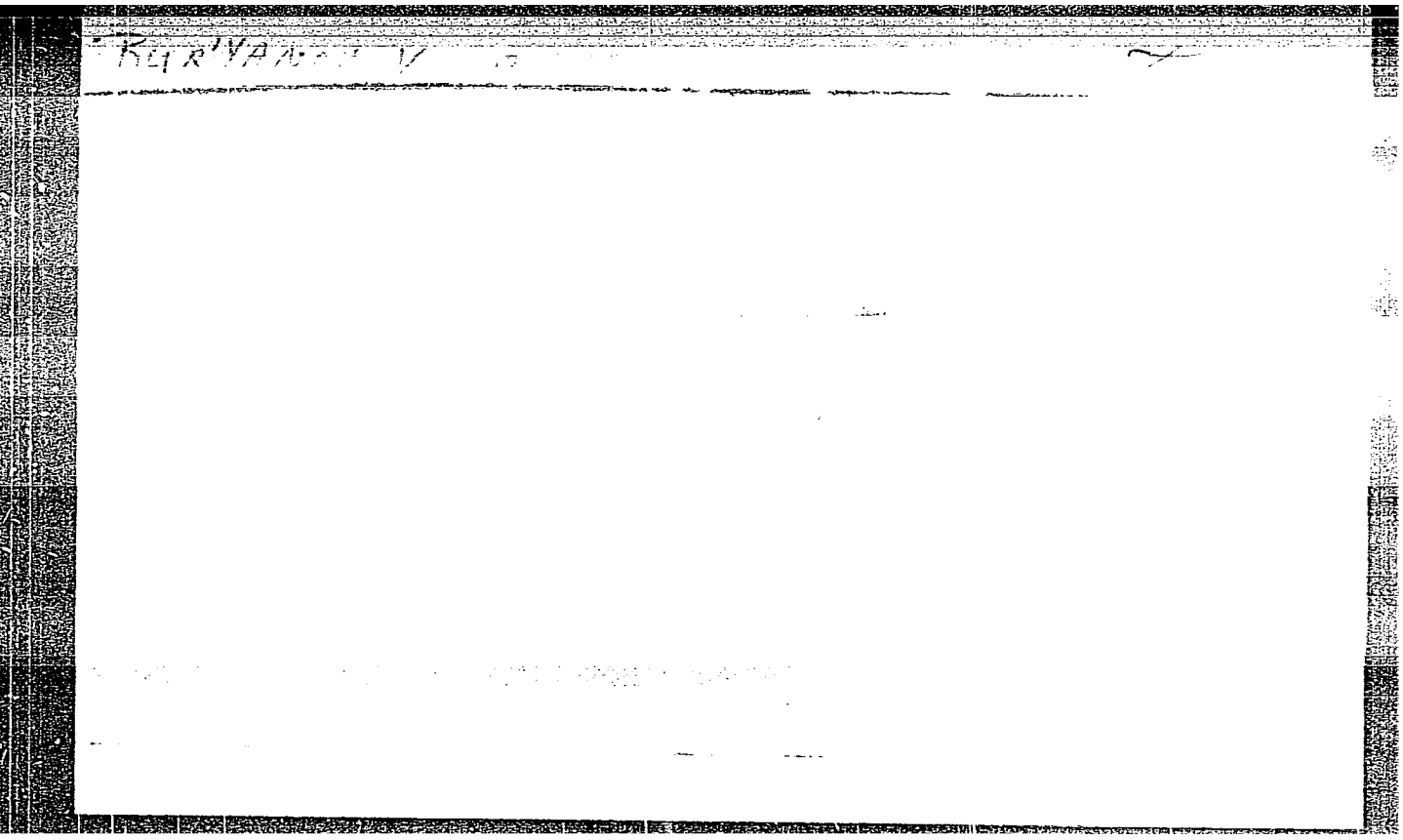
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26470.

revealed on the curve of the dependence of η on the composition. A change in the course of the Δt curve is also observed at PCl_5 : $SnCl_4 = 2$. The obtained results indicate the existence of the complex compound $2PCl_5.SnCl_4$ (I) and, perhaps, $PCl_5.SnCl_4$ in the system. The molecular weight of 260.2 was computed for I by Δt at the concentration of 1.89% by weight, which is three times less than the theoretical; the author concludes on this basis that I has the structure $(PCl_4)_2(SnCl_6)$ and dissociates according to the scheme

$$(PCl_4)_2(SnCl_6) \rightleftharpoons 2PCl_4^+ + SnCl_6^{2-}.$$

See RZhKhim, 1957, 22632 for the part III.

Card 3/3



BURYANOV, Ya.B.

5(1,4) P.2 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3413

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii

Raboty po khimii rastvorov i kompleksnykh soyedineniy, vyp. 2 (Papers on the Chemistry of Solutions and Complex Compounds, Nr 2) Kiyev, 1959. 229 p. Errata slip inserted, 2,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Ya.A. Fialkov (Deceased) Corresponding Member, Ukrainian SSR, Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: Z.S. Pokrovskaya; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Yefimova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for research scientists, teachers in schools of higher education and technical schools, aspirants, and students of advanced chemistry courses.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 9 articles which review work conducted at the Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, on electrolytic aqueous and nonaqueous solutions, the chemistry of complex compounds,

Card 1/3

analytical chemistry, and fused electrolytes. The collection also contains an article entitled "Electrochemical Properties of Aluminum Halides in Nonaqueous Solutions", by V.A. Plotnikov (Deceased). Figures, tables and references accompany each article. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TM/mas
3-30-60

FIALKOV, Ya.A. [deceased]; BUR'YANOV, Ya.B.

Phosphorus pentachloride as a complex-forming agent in reactions with metal chlorides. Zap.po khim.rastv.i kompl.soed. no.2: 82-115 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Phosphorus chloride) (Chlorides)
(Complex compounds)

BUR'YANOV, Ya.B.; LAPA, V.A.

Nature of aqueous solutions of ammonia. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2357 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Altayskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut i Altayskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova.

BUR'YANOVA, I.Z.; FAVORSKAYA, M.A.

Origin of pillow lavas in the southern Sikhote-Alin' Range.
Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geol.26 no.12:3-12 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Lava)

BERSENEV, I.I.; BUR'YANOVA, I.Z.; KAS'YAN, Ye.D.; LIKHT, F.R.

Tuff lavas of the northern Sikhote-Alin'. Trudy Lab. vulk. no.20:136-142 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Primorskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

BUR'YANOVA, Ye. Z.

Bur'yanova, Ye. Z. "Some features in nepheline-syenite pegmatites of the northern part of the Vishnevoy mountains," Trudy Gorno-geol. in-ta (Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial), Issue 14, 1948, p. 69-73 - Bibliog: 9 items

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

BUR'YANOVA, YE. Z.

PA 1/49T85

USSR/Minerals
Silicates

Jan/Feb/Mar 48

"Color of Nepheline (Eleolite)," Ye. Z. Bur'yanova, Chair of Mineral, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst, 6 pp

"Zapiski V-S Mineral Obshch" Vol LXXVII, No 1

Discusses different forms of colored nepheline: gray, pink, dark brown, reddish brown with blue gray streaks, and green. Gives reasons for various colors.

1/49T85

BURYANOVA, YE. Z.

USSR/Minerals - Petrography

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 26/41

Authors : Buryanova, E. Z.

Title : Analcite sedimentary rocks from Tuva

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/2, 261-264, Sep 11, 1954

Abstract : Scientific data on the structure and chemical composition of analcite sedimentary rocks, found among concentrations of sedimentary phosphate rocks in the Tuvinsk autonomous region of the USSR, are presented. Semi-quantitative spectral analysis showed that analcite contains small amounts of Si, Al, Mg, Ca, Fe, Mn, Ga, Ba and Na. Six USSR references (1933-1953). Tables; drawing; illustrations.

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute

Presented by : Academician D. V. Nalivkin, June 5, 1954

E-2 BURYANOVA, Ye. Z.

Ferroselite, a new mineral. E. Z. Bur'yanova and A. I. Komkov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 105, 812–13 (1955).—Ferroselite (I) is identical with synthetic $FeSe_2$. The orthorhombic unit cell has $a_0 = 4.78 \pm 0.02$; $b_0 = 5.73 \pm 0.02$; $c_0 = 3.57 \pm 0.02$ kX; space group P_{nnm}, or P_{nn2}. Synthetic $FeSe_2$ has a slightly larger cell. I occurs in Middle Devonian sediments of the Tuva Autonomous Region; it forms very simple prismatic crystals with {110} and {011}, striated parallel to *c*, sometimes in intergrowth twins, similar to marcasite or loellingite. The steel-gray, or tin-white crystals of about 0.1 mm. length are observed in the calcareous cement of polymict sandstones; highly brittle, hardness 6–6.2, luster metallic; cleavage perfect parallel to *c*. Color in reflected light is rose-cream, reflection power is high, birefringence weak, but strongly anisotropic with greenish and lilac color tints between crossed nicols. Pos. microchem. reactions were obtained for Fe and Se, neg. for S and Te. I is locally assocd. in the sandstone with pyrite and chalcopyrite; locally it is changed by a reaction rim of an anisotropic red-brown colored mineral of very high *n*, and with a typical diamond luster. The mineral can easily be confused with microcryst. marcasite, etc. W. E.

15-57-5-6259

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 81 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bur'yanova, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Authigenic Laumontite From the Middle Devonian Sandstones of Tuva (Autigennyy lomontit iz srednedevonskikh peschanikov Tuvy)

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-t. 1956, Nr 3, pp 77-80

ABSTRACT: Laumontite has been discovered in Middle Devonian deposits of Tuva. With calcite, this mineral is important as cement in the sandstones. The distribution of the laumontite in the cement is spotty. The mineral is white, rose, and brownish-red. Under the microscope it is colorless or reddish-brown. Inclusions of small flakes of hematite are observed in a variety of laumontite that shows, under reflected light, a large increase in the intensity of reflection. The laumontite also contains numerous small liquid-filled bubbles.

Card 1/2

Authigenic Laumontite From the Middle Devonian (Cont.) 15-57-5-6259

The 2V is moderate, the interference color white, and the extinction inclined (SpNg = 35°); Ng is 1.526 ± 0.002, Np 1.513 ± 0.002, and Ng--Np = 0.013. Cleavage is well defined along (010); prismatic cleavage is poorer. The mineral forms a gell in HCl. An X-ray pattern is given in the article for brick-red laumontite. The mineral fills pore spaces between clastic grains of other minerals. It is probable that an alumino-silica gel formed in the pore spaces in the stage of early diagenesis. The gel absorbed Ca and Na, and subsequent diagenesis led to its crystallization and to the formation of laumontite.

Card 2/2

Ye. S. K.

15-57-2-1593

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, pp 60-61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bur'yanova, Ye. Z., Nekrasova, O. I., Khabakov, A. V.

TITLE: A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks in the Pre-Jurassic Folded Basement of the Eastern Trans-Ural Region, According to the Core of the Tyumen' Exploratory Drill Hole 1-R (Petrografo-mineralogicheskaya kharakteristika porod doyurskogo skladchatogo fundamenta Vostochnogo Zaural'ya po kernu Tyumenskoy opornoy skvazhiny 1-R)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 141-181

ABSTRACT: The general sequence of rocks in the section of pre-Jurassic folded basement is as follows: 1469.2 m to 1501 m (from the collar of the hole), basic volcanics; 1501 m to 1515 m, sedimentary rocks, alternations of

Card 1/6

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

tuffs and mudstones; 1515 m to 1542.5 m, basic volcanics; 1542.4 m to 1564 m, alternation of tuffs, mudstones, and basic volcanics; 1564.8 m to 1714 m, basic volcanics; 1714 m to 1849.9 m, numerous alternations of conglomerates, mudstones, tuffs, and other rocks; 1849.9 m to 1996 m, hypabyssal intrusions of gabbro-diabases. The tuffs occur between layers of flow rocks and in the upper part of the red-bed series; tuffites are found in the red-bed series. Different types of sedimentary rocks are not equally abundant, tuffs and mudstones being predominant and carbonate rocks being present only in individual layers. Volcanic rocks are much more abundant than sedimentary rocks and are found in the following depth intervals: 1) diabase (labradorite) porphyrite at 1469.2 m to 1501 m; 2) olivine diabase at 1515 m to 1542.5 m; 3) the same at 1564.8 m to 1714 m; and 4) olivine gabbro-diabase at 1849.9 m to 1996 m. The flow rocks have the following mineral composition: plagioclase (An_{52-68}), locally andesine (in microscopic laths), highly altered; olivine, containing approximately 15 to 20 percent Fa; monoclinic

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

pyroxene (pigeonite with a 2V of 40° to 50°); and augite, with a 2V > 50°, hypersthene, basaltic hornblende, magnetite and ilmenite (confined chiefly to the glassy groundmass), and apatite. The apatite and magnetite are products of the late stages of crystallization of the magma. The hypabyssal rocks are olivine gabbro-diabases, consisting of plagioclase (An_{55-57}), olivine with a 2V of 82° (corresponding to a content of 32 to 34 percent Fa), pigeonite with a 2V of 40° to 50° and $c \wedge Z$ = 38° to 45°, and augite with a 2V of 50° to 64° and $c \wedge Z$ = 45°-47°, titanaugite, hypersthene, magnetite, ilmenite (in tabular crystals), apatite, and rutile. A table is given to show the chemical compositions of the basic volcanics and the olivine gabbro-diabases from the core of the Tyumen' exploratory drill hole R-1. The paper contains a graph showing the content of minerals in the heavy fractions of the sedimentary and of the volcanic rocks, lists the structural-textural and mineralogical characteristics of the flows (in tabular form), and also furnishes detailed optical descriptions of the plagioclases and pyroxenes of

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

the volcanic rocks. Descriptions are given for the individual minerals in the sedimentary rocks of the pre-Jurassic folded basement and the mineralogical characteristics of the series. The process of authigenic mineral formation in the sedimentary rocks is also described. The authors conclude by noting that all the sedimentary rocks consist of a single complex of rock-forming clastic minerals but that in predominance of mineral associations three series may be distinguished: amphibole-pyroxene, epidote, and garnet-tourmaline-rutile-zircon. The provenance of the region during the formation of the investigated series was the eastern slope of the Urals. The lower part of the volcanic sequence contains thick effusives, divided into three lava flows (fissure eruptions). Later volcanic activity was apparently of the central type. The volcanic and hypabyssal rocks of the basement are similar to the traps of the Siberian platform in mineralogy, chemical composition, and age.

Card 4/6

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

Components	1	2	3	4
SiO_2	53.30	47.88	45.66	50.58
TiO_2	0.93	1.19	0.73	1.83
Al_2O_3	15.40	17.14	16.06	17.13
FeO	9.72	4.96	4.47	6.92
MnO	0.14	0.13	0.18	0.19
MgO	4.35	6.66	8.69	3.84
CaO	4.92	8.83	9.48	8.64
Na_2O	1.66	1.73	1.35	2.40
K_2O	0.78	0.71	0.53	1.33
P_2O_5	0.38	0.43	0.39	0.68
CO_2	2.45	none	0.28	0.40

Card 5/6

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

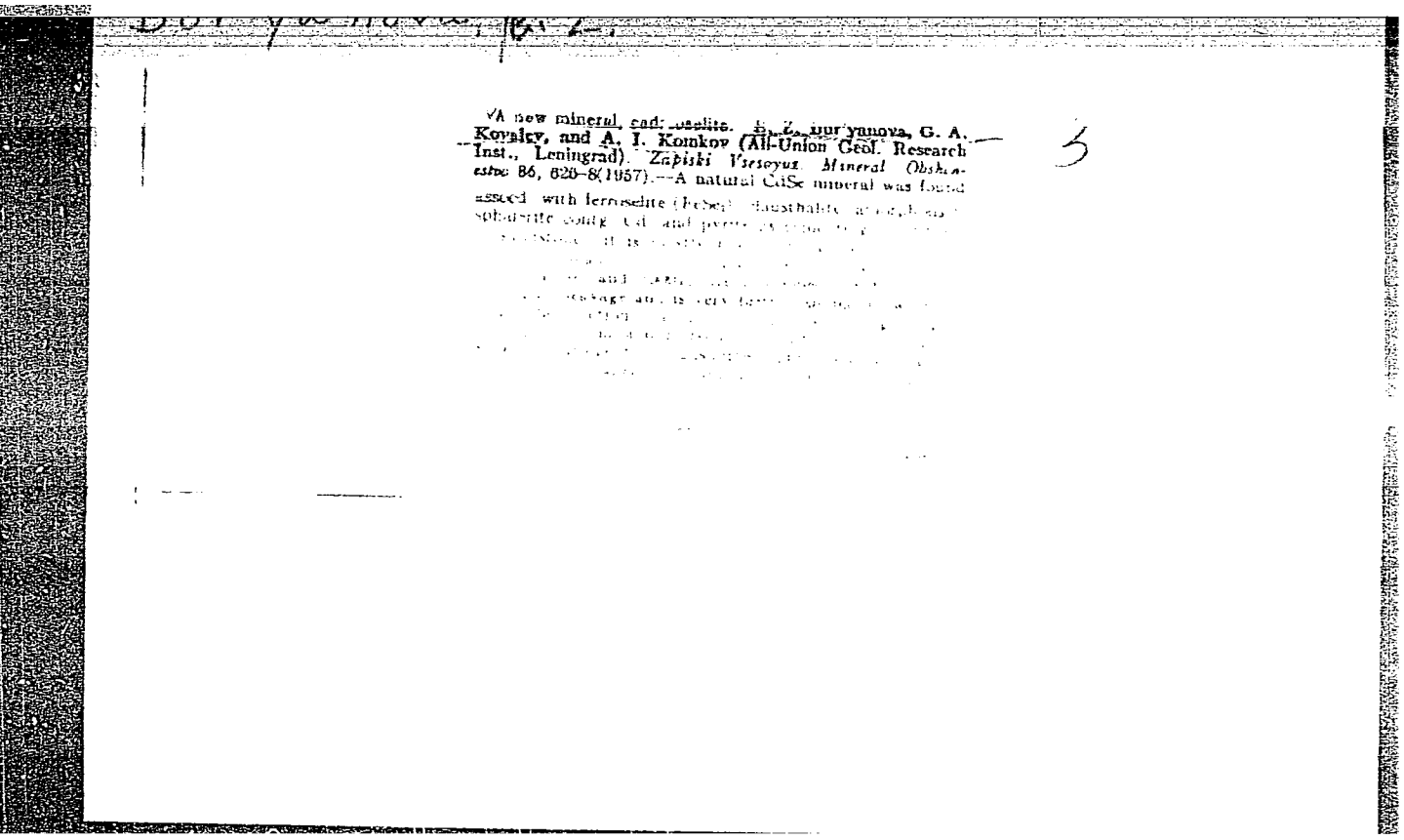
Fe_2O_3	0.28	4.74	5.75	4.43
H_2O+	4.32	1.87	2.13	0.62
H_2O-	1.21	3.44	4.40	1.00
F	0.18	0.13	0.23	0.15
Total	100.02	99.89	100.33	100.11
O-Fz	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.06
Total	99.94	99.79	266.23	100.05

1) diabase porphyrite of unit VI, at depth interval of 1482 m to 1488 m; 2) olivine diabase of unit V, at depth interval of 1526 m to 1534 m; 3) olivine diabase of unit I, at depth interval of 1667 m to 1674 m; 4) olivine gabbro-diabase, at depth interval of 1906 m to 1907 m.

Card 6/6

S. P. B.

Ferrosilite. E. Z. Bur'yanova (All-Union Geol. Sci. Research Inst., Leningrad). Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. [illegible] — This new mineral was 1st observed by B. and Komkov (C.A. 50, 9239a) in Middle Devonian sandstones of the Tuva Autonomous Reg. [illegible]



√A new mineral, cadmoselite. D. Z. Buryanova, G. A. Kovalev, and A. I. Komkov (All-Union Geol. Research Inst., Leningrad). *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva* 86, 620–8(1957).—A natural CdSe mineral was found associated with ferroselite (FeSe$_2$) [illegible] sphalerite [illegible]

BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

Mineralogy and geochemistry of cadmium in sedimentary rocks of Tuva.
Geokhimiia no.2:177-182 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Leningrad.
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Rocks, Sedimentary)
(Cadmium)

BUR'YANOVA, Ye. Z.

Analcime and sedimentary rocks containing zeolite in Tuva.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 24 no.6:71-84 Jr '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI) Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad.
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Analcite)
(Tuva Autonomous Province--Zeolites)

S/007/61/000/007/004/004
B103/B217

AUTHOR: Bur'yanova, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Selenium content in sedimentary rocks of Tuva

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, no. 7, 1961, 623-629

TEXT: Selenium was proved in sedimentary rocks of Tuva by x-ray spectral analysis in 1952. In 1953, Ye. I. Nefedov detected chalcomenite as individual occurrence in Tuva. Only since 1955 it has been tried to clarify the rules governing the selenium distribution in the mentioned rocks. The author conducted tens of thousands of selenium determinations by means of microchemical reaction, and developed methodical details of selenometry which permit a simple semiquantitative determination of the selenium content in the field as well as in sedimentary and other rocks (Ref. 2: Ye. Z. Bur'yanova, Mineralogicheskiy metod poiskov selena (Mineralogical method of selenium detection). Ekspressinformatsiya ONTI, VIMS, 1957). She determines the selenium content in sedimentary rocks from Middle Devonian (D_2) up to recent rocks, and establishes a special geochemical selenium province in Tuva. (A) The selenium distribution in

Card 1/6

the terrigenic sediments of D_2 is extremely irregular and cannot be visually discerned in the rocks. Polymictic pink and pink-gray sandstones with laumontite-calcite cement and green and brown siltstone fragments contain selenium. According to their frequency, the selenium minerals form the following series: (1) Ferroselite (most frequent), (2) clausthalite and (3) cadmium selite (next in frequency), (4) stilleite (much rarer and scarce), (5) selenium containing pyrite, (6) sphalerite, (7) chalcopyrite, and (8) galenite. (5) - (8) are associated with all other mentioned minerals. (B) The Upper Devonian sediments represented by sandstones and conglomerates contain only very little selenium. Only individual samples contained up to 0.004% selenium. Ferroselite was found as scarce dissemination. (C) Also in Lower Carboniferous the Se content is very low. Only individual layers of phosphate-tuff sandstones contained several thousandths of percents. (D) Se traces up to 0.0005% were found in Middle Jurassic in the sandstone of the Saldamskaya series. (E) Recent sediments. The sediments of the Khadyn lake contained 0.0005% selenium. $n \cdot 10^{-4}$% selenium was found in the soil around the town of Kyzyl. Although polymetal and pyrite ores in Tuva contain sometimes up to 0.025%

selenium, no proper selenium mineralization could be established in them. The author also characterizes selenium mineralization in the sediments of Tuva. Native selenium was found as (a) black, amorphous, and (b) red crystalline variety. (a) forms fine crusts and earthy aggregates which sometimes cover the grains of clastic material. Furthermore, thin coatings were found on barite. Ferroselite was described by the author (with A. I. Komkov, Ref. 1: Dokl. AN SSSR 105, No.4, 1955), belongs to the structural type of marcasite, and its x-ray structure is similar to that of rammelsbergite (Ref. 12: G. Kullerud and G. Donney, Geochim et Cosmochim. Acta 15, No. 1-2,1958). Ferroselite is disseminated as single crystal in the cement of sandstone and often bound to the mentioned siltstone fragments. As a rule, its crystals have no immediate contacts to the selenides and sulfides occurring here. On the periphery, the crystals are replaced by a red mineral which is assumed to belong to native selenium. Clausthalite is also found in cement and its appearance differs hardly from that of galena. A. I. Komkov studied the samples by x-ray diffraction. The following parameter values were detected: a_o : (6.11±0.01) kX; (6.110±0.003) kX, and (6.125±0.002) kX. Selenium is partly replaced by sulfur. The lead selenides occupy an intermediate

position in the isomorphous series PbS—PbSe. Their formula can be represented as Pb($Se_{0.85}$, $S_{0.15}$) and Pb ($Se_{0.93}$,$S_{0.07}$). Cadmium selite was characterized by the author (Ref. 4: Geokhimiya,No.2,1960). Its formula corresponds to ($Cd_{0.09}$,$Zn_{0.1}$)($Se_{0.84}$,$S_{0.16}$). It belongs to the wurtzite type. Compounds of an intermediary composition, in which the lattice constant a gradually increases, exist between sphalerite and stilleite. Their approximative formulas are: Zn ($S_{0.83}$, $Se_{0.17}$), Zn ($Se_{0.83}$, $S_{0.17}$), respectively. Blockite (penroseite) could not be determined finally. It does not contain sulfur and belongs to the pyrite type. a = (6.00±0.02) kX. Its formula corresponds to ASe_2, where A = Cu, Ni, Co. The selenium-containing minerals of Tuva have a low sulfur content, the weight ratio S : Se is, therefore, low. It amounts to 0.24 up to 1200, S : Se = 135, on an average. The selenium-containing sediments of Tuva occupy a special position with respect to their ratio S : Se. The author confirmed the opinion of V. M. Goldschmidt et al., according to which iron bisulfide deposits are mostly poor in selenium. The main mass

of selenium is therefore not concentrated in pyrite. In Tuva, selenium is only seldom accompanied by tellurium traces (up to 0.001%). The author establishes that the formation of selenium-bearing horizons is bound to take place under reducing conditions. The introduction of selenium into the sediment took place under conditions of alkaline reducing facies. Selenium mineralization is authigenic since it is bound to the cement of sediments. Its formation is apparently bound to the diagenesis of sediments. The formation of H_2S and H_2Se was possible under strongly reducing conditions of sedimetogenesis in bedded ground sediments, thus forming selenides and sulfides of Fe, Pb, Cd, Zn and others. Consequently, the selenium accumulation took place during the stage of sedimentogenesis, whereas its mineral form developed during the diagenesis stage. Sparse and fine dissemination of selenides indicates their sedimentation from pore solutions. An old syngenetic or somewhat earlier terrestrial volcanic activity is assumed to be the original selenium source in the oldest sediments. It is also possible that individual local selenium concentrations were formed by erosion of polymetal and pyrite ore bodies which were on the continent denuded during D_2. The

selenium-interspersed clastic material was accumulated afterwards. The author mentions a paper by R. Gertsenberg, and the analysts A. P. Grigorchuk and M. A. Andrianova. There are 3 figures and 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: R. G. Coleman (Ref. 10: Amer. Mineralogist 44, Nos.1-2, 1959); R. G. Coleman, M. Delevaux (Ref. 11: Econ. Geol. 52, No. 5, 1957). Ref. 12 is given in the body of the abstract.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad (All-Union Geological Scientific Research Institute, Leningrad)

EGEL', L.Ye.; BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

Prospecting methods, studying, and appraising of exogenous deposits. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:88-101 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium)

EGEL', L.Ye.; BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.

Laboratory research methods. Geol.mest.red.elem. no.11:101-115 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Selenium--Analysis)

BUR'YANOVA, Yu.Z.; KASHENOVA, A.G.

Selenium content of sedimentary rocks of the Lower Carboniferous of the southern and northern Minusinsk Depressions. Geol.i geofiz. no.5:14-20 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(Minusinsk Basin—Selenium)

S/169/63/000/001/036/062
D263/D307

AUTHORS: Egel', L.Ye. and Bur'yanova, Ye.Z.

TITLE: Methods of prospecting, study, and estimation of exogenic deposits of selenium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 7, abstract 1D42 (In collection: Geol. mestorozhd. redk. elementov. no. 11, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962, 88-101)

TEXT: It is convenient to organize special prospecting of exogenic deposits in conjunction with geological surveying on a scale of 1:50,000 or greater, and also during the search for other useful mineral deposits, particularly those of uranium. In sedimentary deposits selenium occurs predominantly in sand-schistose layers, less frequently in limestones and phosphorites. The rocks are studied by investigating sections transverse to the strike of the strata. During this operation all lithological and stratigraphical varieties of rocks are carefully inspected, taking samples by

Card 1/3

Methods of prospecting, ...

grooving, and in extreme cases, by picking up lumps of ore. The shallow-water deposits of seas, lagoons, lakes and ancient rivers are more promising. Bituminized limestones and carboniferous sandy schist should be particularly carefully examined. The most promising appear to be the sandy schists accumulating near active volcanic regions. Since selenium is characteristically associated with uranium, vanadium, and molybdenum, the appearance of such minerals indicates in most cases the presence of selenium in the given rocks. Pyritic deposits contain as a rule sharply concentrated quantities of selenium. It is particularly important to test iron caps for Se. In its usual sense metallometric sampling is not suitable for selenium, since the latter is not detectable by spectroscopic methods. The prospecting is carried out with the aid of a special method, selenometry, which comprises a series of operations including special sampling and estimation of selenium by dry microchemical tests. Selenometry may be either qualitative or semi-quantitative. In qualitative selenometry the element is detected by the usual method of sublimation in a closed tube. The presence of 0.001% of Se may be confirmed in this way. If selenium in the ore is not accompanied

by sulphide sulphur, or by arsenic, then the above method may give a qualitative estimate of the Se content. Selenium-containing samples are then subjected to chemical and mineralogical analysis to establish the mineral composition and the selenium content. One of the promising methods of prospecting for selenium and uranium deposits is the geobotanical method. The success of prospecting depends on the depth of stratification and on the form in which the selenium occurs. Although a large group of selenium-absorbing plants is known, their values as indicators is not uniform. Milk vetch is generally accepted as an indicator. According to D.G. Kennon, prospecting by plant-indicators is particularly effective if the concentration of selenium in the ground is about 0.01%, (U not below 0.01%) and if the depth of the ore deposit does not exceed 12 m. Of the geophysical methods, γ -surveying and radiometry may be used in prospecting for seleniferous deposits. The hydrochemical method does not always yield positive results since the possibility of confirming the presence of Se deposits in this way depends on the Eh and pH of these weak rock solutions.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 3/3

BUR'YANOVA, Yelena Zakharovna; FEDOROVA, L.N., red. izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Guide to uranium and thorium minerals] Opredelitel' mineralov urana i toriia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 55 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Uranium) (Thorium) (Mineralogy, Determinative)

BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.; BARANOVA, Ye.N.:

Authigenic hydrous mineral of titanium, uranium, and calcium, close to brannerite. Trudy VSEGEI 96:117-130 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

BUR'YANOVA, Ye.Z.; KASHENOVA, A.G.

Using semiquantitative selenium measurement. Razved. i okh. nedr. 30 no.3:55-58 Mr '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

BUR'YANOVA, [illegible] Z.; STROKOVA, O.S.; SHITOV, V.A.

"Vanuranilit," a new mineral. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 94 no.4:437-443 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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No. 4, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

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Problem of the Danube River, and main problems of reclaiming its delta and bank on the territory of the U.S.S.R. Analele geol geogr 16 no.2:127-133 Ap-Je '62.

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[Instructions for applying the classification of reserves to primary gold deposits] Instruktsiia po primeneniiu klassifikatsii zapasov k korennym mestorozhdeniiam zolota. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1955. 46 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po zapasam poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Gold ores--Classification)

BURYBLIN, A.V.

Third Congress of the Scientific and Technical Mining Society. Razved. i okh. nedr 30 no.4:59-61 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. TSentral'nyy komitet professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh geologorazvedochnykh rabot.

Burygin, I.V.

BURYGIN, I.V., inzh.

Shaft sinking with use of local rock freezing. Shakt. stroi no.1:23-25 '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Shaft sinking) (Frozen ground)

BURYGIN, V.A.

Buryjin, V.A. "On some ways of adapting plants to soil saltification", Izvertiya Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1948, No. 3, p. 3-18, (Resume in Uzbek), - Bibliog: 48 items.

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BURYGIN, V.A.

Certain ecological characteristics of the wormwood Artemisia terrae albae and the saltwort Salsola rigida in connection with their cultivation. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Uz.SSR. no.3:103-110 '55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Ust-Urt--Botany--Ecology) (Artemisia) (Saltwort)

ZAKIROV, K.Z.; BURYGIN, V.A.

Plant relicts of the Nura-Tau Range. Bot.zhur. 41 no.9:1331-1334 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut botaniki Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent.
(Nura-Tau--Botany)

BURYGIN, V.A.

Winter vegetation in the southern Kyzyl Kum. Izv.AN Uz.SSR. Ser.biol.nauk no.1:41-50 '57. (MIRA 13:6)
(KYZYL KUM--BOTANY)